

The Great Events Which Have Happened During the Year.

The events of the year 1898 will few days later, a strong remonstrance from the Spanish government, in which objection was also raised to the presence of the United States fleet at Key West. states and Spain resulted in the alpost entire loss by the latter country of stopping the war in Cuba between the Spanish and the insurgents.

On April 19 the two houses of Congress concurred in the following resolution, which was sent to the President and by him ap-Manila and Admiral Sampson's fleet inflicted a similar defeat to the Spanish squadron at Santiago. Gen. Shafter in a most gallant land attack Santiago drove the Spaniards back to their last trenches and forced a! milar success in Porto Rico. These

peal to the great powers of the world asking for an alliance in the interests of peace. His appeal was practically claims any disposition or intention to exera plea for the disarmament of the military establishments of the world.

case again became a disturbing fac- ple. tor in France and nearly resulted in governments had reached such an acute stage that Spain issued an appeal to the country and created dissensions which extended to other courts in

The meeting of a British and a French expedition on the territory of the upper Nile nearly precipitated

the various powers of Europe, changing in some instances in a most important way those now existing.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

bellious subjects in Cuba, which had result ed in constant irritation between Spain and the United States, finally culminated in a April 20. This came about by a demand on the part of our government that Spain should withdraw her troops from Cuba, and that at noon of April 23 was the time when she must give an answer as to her inten-tions in the matter.

The reports of the cruel and inhuman treatment by the Spanish of the peacefully

inclined people of Cuba was the source of a great deal of irritation to the people of the United States. This irritation was car-ried to a climax by the destruction of the battle ship Maine in the harbor of Havana on the night of February 15. The batti ship had been ordered to that point b the President to protect American citizens whose lives were thought to be in danger through the riotous demonstrations which had occurred in the Cuban city on several occasions just previous. Owing to the Strained relations between the two governments, great pains were taken to emphasiz the peaceful mission of the battle ship. The report of her sudden destruction

of the ship lost their lives in the disaster As the full details of the awful catastrophe were learned a great wave of indignation swept over the country, and an almost uni-versal demand was made upon the President to seek revenge upon Spain for the On February 17 a board of naval officers

was appointed to investigate the disaster. This board consisted of Capt. W. T. Sampson, Captain F. E. Chadwick, Lieutenant Commander W. T. Potter and Lieutenant Commander Adolph Marix. Spain made a request for a joint investigation of the wrock which was declined by the United Congress a report of the findings of this court of inquiry. The verdict of the court was to the effect that the Maine had been said, however, as to the responsibility

vernments was becoming more and more mined from other causes. When the Viscaya was immediately dispatched from Cadiz to the United States, arriving in New York bay on February 18, three days afte the destruction of the Maine. The warship lay in the harbor five days, and every pr on the part of the people toward the Span ish ship, and the officers of the latter re

The De Lome Letter.

Previous to the Maine incident wide spread indignation had been aroused among the people of the United States by the pub lication of a letter written to Senor Canale ias in Cuba, by Senor Dupuy de Lome Senor Canalejas had been sent on a specia garding the awful condition of affairs that island. Senor De Lome's letter con-tained serious criticisms of the President, describing him as "a weak man catering to the rabble and moreover a low politici who wishes to leave a door open for his self and to stand well with the jingos of his

The incident resulted in the immediate resignation of Minister De Lome. He was succeeded by Senor Polo y Bernabe, who presented his credentials to the President

By this time it became apparent that war was inevitable. Spain objected to the use of American men-of-war to send supplies General Lee being retained consul general at Hayana and sought to have him recalled. On March 8 Congress, by unanimous vote, placed \$50,000,000 at the absolute disposal of the President for the nation's defense. The act brought out, a

on April II President McKinley addressed o Congress a message, in which he asked or authority to intervene for the purpose f stopping the war in Cuba between the

annihilated the Spanish fleet at proved the next day:
"Resolved by the Senate and House of

"2. That it is the duty of the United States to demand and the government of the United States does hereby demand that

render. Gen. Miles achieved a the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island Cuba and withdraw its land and naval victories won in the short space of three months made Spain sue for States be and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and na-val forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States

se sovereignty jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when What is known as the Dreyfus that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its peotlat is accomplished to leave the govern-

> powers, in which she denied the reports of crueity to the Cubans by her troops in the island, and asserting innocence of any complicity in the Maine disaster. She also announced that under no consideration would she surrender her sovereignty in

Diplomatic Relations Severed.

Two days later came the memorable anconcement by the United States Con-The year was also notable for gress, demanding that Spain should withmany rumors of alliances between draw her troops from the island. On the the Spanish people to defend their hts. The next day Spain severed diplomatic relations with the United States by handing Minister Woodford his passports.

A blockade of the principal ports of Cuba was proclaimed by the President April 22. This order marked the actual beginning of the war, and resulted in the immediate capare of a number of Spanish merchantmer sprizes by the United States fleet. Spanish government responded on ril 24 with a decree that a state of war sted between Spain and the United ites. In this declaration Spain reserved right to commission privateers, up-ing its right to grant letters of marque

a force of auxiliary cruisers to co-oper-Our State Department had previously is-ted a declaration which said: "In the event of hostilities between the States and Spain it will be the pol-The government will adher

"2. Neutral goods not contraband of war

liable to confiscation under the

Blockades in order to be binding must On April 23, the President issued a procla-

tion calling for 125,000 volunteer soldier serve for two years unless sooner dis sued May 25, for 75,000 men. The first attack of the American fleet as made at Mantanzas April 27, in which

dmiral Sampson, with the New York, urithn and Cincinnati, bombarded some rthworks which the Spanish garrison at point was engaged in constructing. Spanish batteries were silenced with-loss on part of the fleet. Spanish loss as reported officially

onsisted of the destruction of one mule. On May 11 the torpedo boat Winslow and he revenue cutter Hudson and the gua-oat Wilmington entered the harbor of out withington entered the harbor of arriems for the purpose of destroying arriem Spanish gunboats anchored within, shell from one of the shore batteries truck the Winslow, rendering her help-ses, and while the Hudson was prepared to tow the disabled vessel out of range second shell exploded among the erew of the Winslow killing Freier Winston. the Winslow, killing Ensign Worth Bag y and four others of the crew. A number of bombardments of towns on

A futineer of bombardments of towns on the Spanish coast by the fleet, under the remained of Admiral Sampson, took place at various times during the month of May and June. On May 12, a more serious action was engaged in by the bombardment of the forts of the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico. No material results so far as unjury to the fleet or the permanent of the company of the fleet or the permanent. the fleet or the permanent reuction of these forts was accomplished.

Dewey at Manila. In the meantime, however, a signal vic-

ory had been won by the American arms in another part of the world. When war was declared Commodore George F. Dewey was in Chinese waters in command of the Asiatic squadron. This fleet, which had rendezvoused at Hong Kong, in the latter art of April was notified by the English government that under the neutrality law it could not longer remain in that port. Commodore Dewey was ordered by Secretary Long of the Navy to proceed Manila and capture or destroy Spanish fleet which had gathered at that point. He sailed from Hong Kong on April 28 with the following ships: The Olympia, Baltimore, Boston, Raleigh, Conord. Petral and the revenue cutter Mc-

The Spanish naval force in Manila, under mmand of Admiral Montejo, consisted of following ships: Reina Cristina, Castilla, Velasco, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Don Juan de Austria and the gunboats General Lezzo, El Cano, Margues de Elredo, Isla e Cuba and Isla de Luzon, and the boat Isla de Mindanao, comprising a total personnel of 1,734 officers and men.

The result of the action was summed up the following telegram to the Secretary the Navy: "MANILA, May 1 .- Squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed

the following Spanish vessels:
"Renia Cristina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, General Lezo, Marques del Duera, Cano, Valasco, Lezo, Marques del Duera, Cano, Valasco, landing party. Three days later General as the reported comment of men in public life, was tinged with cynicism. The propo-

battery at Cavite. The squadron is uninjured and only a few men are slightly wounded. Only means of telegraphing is

(Signed) "DEWEY."
A second dispatch was received in Washington on May 7, and was as follows:
"CAVITE, May 4.—I have taken posses—"CAVITE, May 4.—I have 4.—I hav sion of naval station at Cavite on Philip-pine Islands. Have destroyed the fortificapine islands. Have destroyed the forthea-tions at bay entrance, paroling the garri-son. I control bay completely and can take city at any time. The squadron is in excel-lent health and spirits. Spanish loss not fully known, but very heavy. One hundred and fifty killed, including capitain of Reina and fifty killed, including captain of Reina Cristina. I am assisting in protecting Spanish sick and wounded; 250 sick and wounded in hospital within our lines. Much excitement at Manila. Will protect foreign

"DEWEY." Surprise to the World.

The news of this splendid victory was a surprise to the world. Nothing like it had ever been accomplished before. It at once established the superiority of the American arms and had a wide-reaching effect in changing the attitude of some of the Euroean powers whose sympathy for Spain ad almost taken the form of aggressive

The Secretary of the Navy expressed to

"In recognition he has appointed you acting admiral and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by Congress."

Interest Reverts to Cuba.

Interest was again turned toward Cuba in the latter days of May. On May 19 a ment and was approved August 11, and was Spanish squadron, under the command of promptly signed in this city the next day. Admiral Cervera, entered the harbor of Santiago. This squadron had lain for sev-

and join Admiral Sampson in the . He reached the Straits of Magelian il 17, and at Punta Areas picked up United States gunboat Marietta, the two vessels arriving at Rio de Janeiro de

At Rio he picked up the Nictheroy, a cruiser lately purchased from Brazil. In the run from Rio to Barbados in the West Indies the battle ship made some remark-able records. On the way to Bahia the made 375 miles in twenty-four he greatest speed ever attained by warship for so great a distance run from Bahia to Barbados, West Indies, 2,578 miles, was made in nine days, an-other unmatched record. On May 24 Captain Clark reported to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington from Jupiter Inlet, on the Florida coast, that he was ready for

on May 29, Commodore Schley, who was patrolling the southern coast of Cuba with als squadron in search of Admiral Cervera Santiago and immediately established a close blockade of that port. The government at once bent all its energies to the capture or destruction of that fleet. In pursuance of this object it was decided ttack the fortifications there from the land ide. A corps comprising about 20,000 men, of all arms, was organized and placed un-der the command of Major General William the Cuban coast about twenty miles east Santiago, on June 22. Almost imme-itely an advance was begun in the didiately an advance was begun in the di-rection of Santiago. Several minor skirmishes took place in the next ten days be tween the invading army and the Spanish

The Battle of Santiago.

On July 1, the Spanish forces were found intrenched in a strong position on the hills north of the city of Santiago, and battle was immediately given to the enemy all along his lines, the heaviest fighting occurring at the little town of El Caney and a strong redoubt known as San Juan Hill. As a result of the first day's fight the Spanish forces were driven back from the outer trenches, which were occupied by the American troops. Heavy fighting continued all next day between the opposing forces in trenches, and continued until noon of July 3, when General Shafter made a demand on the Spanish general, Linares, to

until July 14, during which time no further serious fighting occurred, and on that date the Spanish commander signed an agreement to surrender his forces to the United States. In this surrender he included all the troops in Santiago province west of a line running north and south through a danger which lies in the continual massing point a little west of the city of Santiago. It was stipulated that the Spanish troops, so surrendered, should be deported to Spain at the expense of the United States govern-

While these operations were going on or land the naval forces, under Admirals Sampson and Schley, achieved a second naval victory quite equal in brilliancy to that secured by Dewey at Manila. On Sunday morning, July 3, Admiral Cervera attempted to escape from the harbor of Santiago with his fleet. In a space of about three hours this entire fleet was destroyed by the American warships on the outside. The wrecks of the flower of the Spanish navy were strewn along the coast for a distance of sixty miles, and their crews after being terribly decimated by th fire of the American ships were all sur-rendered. This victory, also like that at Manila, was won with a miraculously small loss of life on the part of any of the American warships, and little or no damage to

ships themselves.

e formal surrender of the Spanish troops at Santiago took place at noon on Sunday, July 17, and this practically ended the war so far as Cuba was concerned.

The Porto Rican Expedition. On July 18 6,000 troops embarked at Tampa for Porto Rico. They were joined at sea by General Miles on the auxiliary cruiser Yale, and seven days later a detachment was landed at Puerto de Guanica, near Ponce, where a skirmish took place between the Spanish troops and the

battery at Cavite. The squadron is uninjured and only a few men are slightly wounded. Only means of telegraphing is American consul at Hong Kong. I shall the arrival of the American troops. There was some sharp fighting as the army warehed northward through the island toward San Juan, but the losses were sligh as compared with the land operations at Santiago, and the capture of Porto Rico might almost be regarded as a bloodless victory.

In the meantime Admiral Dewey had called for land reinforcements at Manila and several thousand troops were hurried barking at San Francisco. On August 13 the land forces under the

command of Major General Merritt, sup-ported by the ships of Admiral Dewey made a successful attack upon the Spanish forces at Manila. About 11,000 Spanish prisoners were captured, and Gen. Jauderes finally agreed to surrender.

Peace Negotiations.

On July 26 M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, notified President McKinley that he had been requested by the Spanish government to make inquiries as to what terms the United States would be willing to end the war. On July 29 the President replied to Spain's inquiry, demanding the independence of Cuba, cession of Porto Rico and Guam, and the re-Commodore Dewey, his officers and his men the thanks of President McKinley on behalf of the American people for the splendid achievement and overwhelming victory,

Madrid that the gueen regent had approved Madrid that the gueen regent had approved sion. On August 6 it was announced at Madrid that the queen regent had approved the condition of peace offered by America. posed terms of peace was agreed upon be-tween President McKinley, Secretary Day and Ambassador Cambon. This protocol was referred back to the Spanish govern-On September 9 the President appointed the eral weeks at the Cape de Verde Islands, and the continued reports of its sailing and rumors of its having been sighted at a R. Day, who resigned his position as Secnumber of points along the coast served to keep up considerable excitement in cities along the coast and the keenest interest K. Davis of Minnesota, Senator William P. day of the passage of the act Senor Bernabe, the Spanish minister, requested his passports and started for Canada. The government of Spain responded to the act of our Congress by an order from the queen regent convening the cortes and appealing to the Spanish people to defend their fights. The next day Spain severed diplo-West in-Magelian American commissioners at once started picked up for home and delivered the instrument to the President the day before Christmas Under the provisions of the protocol the Spanish troops in the surrendered possessions had already begun to be repatriated, and United States troops gradually took their places. Some disorders occurred in Havana between the Cubans and the parting Spaniards. government of the new territories arouse lively differences of opinion among leading politicians and publicists of the United States, and what was termed the doctrine of expansion became a lively political issue, upon which both the leading parties divided to some extent. The expansionists took the ground that it was the duty of the United States to guarantee to all the people of the acquired islands a stable form of gov ernment, while their opponents took the position that all this government should do in the matter was to prevent outside interference, as had been done in the case of Havti and Mexico, and let the people of the islands select their own form of ernment and run it themselves. might be termed a middle party favored the adoption of the treaty as signed, and proposed leaving the question of govern for the islands to Congress lent McKinley in his message to Congress had practically recommended this course

Soon after the close of hostilities in the war with Spain a great popular clamor was raised for an investigation of the conduct of the war. It was charged that serious abuses and mismanagement had oc curred in the medical department and in certain branches of the quartermaster's department. Secretary Alger immediately demanded an investigation, and President McKinley appointed a commission to act in the matter. This commission made a tour of the important camps of the coun try and examined witnesses generally wherever it appeared that information was to be obtained. This commission is still at

THE CZAR'S PEACE PROPOSAL. On August 24 Count Muravieff, the Rus

sian minister for foreign affairs, handed to each of the diplomats at the court of Russia a note signed by the czar, proposing an egotiations for capitulation continued international congress for the purpose of note, after presenting the desirability of peace based upon international suffrance danger which lies in the continual massing of war material is transforming the armed peace of our days into a crushing burden, which the peoples have more and more diffi

culty in bearing."

This momentous proposition fell on Europe like a thunderbolt. Nothing like it had ever before been proposed by the ruler of any great country. Coming from the ruler of a country with the strongest army in point of number in the world; with war chest which has been accumulating gold until all its neighbors had become trightened at its warfike proportions; coming at a time when the eyes of the world were turned toward, the conflict between Spain and the United States; at a time when all Europe was listening for a shot, which, fired in some remote spot where rivals wer struggling for supremacy, would set half the world to fighting the other half, it was little wonder that this anti-climax in the form of a universal peace proposal fairly stunned the rulers of the interested coun-tries. Many questioned the czar's sincerity in making the proposal; some, mostly mili-tary men of high rank, doubted its pracrope commented at some length upon the proposal. In a general way the newspapers of England favored the proposition and urged the government to take the czar at his word and appoint commissioners to the London Times hailed the proposal with something akin to delight, and most of the other London papers were appealing to other London papers were equally well dis-posed toward it.

In Germany the tone of the press, as well

sition was regarded as chimerical and the Not Unexpected by Some. One curious phase of the comment in the

English and German press was an intimation that the proposal was not unexpected by the court circles of those countries, and the assertion was made that Emperor William would have made the proposal himself on his trip to the Holy Land if the czar had not forestalled him.

In France the czar's note fell with most stunning effect, as there it was apparent no previous intimation of its deliverance had been received even in governmental cir-cles. Public men and the newspapers were was denounced as a scheme on the part of Russia and Germany to forever settle that question, so sensitive to the French heart. by international indorsement of the present

In Italy, Spain and Austria the proposal was regarded either with indifference or cynicism. With few exceptions public men and the press of those countries were disposed to question both the practicability and the sincerity of the proposal. In the United States, then in negotiation with Spain to end the war existing with

and its wise and humane purpose com-Several governments so far conformed to

the wishes of the czar as to appoint com-missioners to the proposed conference, whose definite time of meeting has not yet been decided upon, but several suggestions | have been made for the meeting to take place in the coming spring. ACTION BY CONGRESS.

While the situation in Cuba and preparations for the war with Spaln occupied a great deal of the attention of Congress during the past year, time was found to enact legislation of a general character.

The most important was the enactment relating to Hawaii, and resulting in the annexation of that republic to the United States. When it was found impracticable to ratify the treaty with Hawaii for the ession of that country, owing to the fact commission was sent to Hawaii to study conditions and recommend legislation to longress for the government of the new territory. The commission has reported and committees of Congress are at work on a plan of territorial government for Hawaii, which is now possessed by the United

The legislation connected with the war with Spain included authority for the issue of \$200,000,000 worth of bonds and the en-actment of a system of internal revenue actment of a system of internal taxation, which is still in operation.

Other legislation of importance was the enactment of a bankrupt law, which had long been demanded. An act was passed prohibiting the killing of fur scals in the North Pacific ocean. A commission was authorized to consider problems relating to labor and capital and is now sitting Washington. Important legislation relating to the organization of the army and navy was enacted during the war excitement.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

What is commonly known as the Dreyfus ease continued to be a most seriously dis- tions, urbing factor in French politics during the year. It was made a religious as well as a political question, and finally became a contest between the civil and military authority of the republic. The case of Dreyfus was practically reopened by the fus was practically reopened by the court-martial of Count Esterhazey which began January 10. The friends of Dreyfus had charged that Count Esterhazey had ad-dressed a note to a representative of a for-eign power (unnamed), but well understood to be Germany giving arms. to be Germany, giving away the secrets of the French national defense. The trial was a prefunctary affair behind closed doors and a unanimous verdict of acquittal was rendered on the second day. The announcement of the verdict created the wild-est excitement, which extended from the

The feeling between the friends of the army and the friends of Dreyfus became greatly embittered as a result of this trial, partaking of the character of the bitterest nimosity against the Jews and denuclatio of protestantism, as some prominent pro-testants were found among the champions of Dreyfus. The following extract from the Eclair a newspaper of Paris will give an dea of the extent to which this religious bigotry was carried.

"The movement in favor of Dreyfus is solely a pretext on the part of the English. German, Jew-Protestant syndicate to es-German, Jew-Protestant syndicate tablish for good their rule in Franc Serious tumults and riots in Paris and in several of the cities followed. In Paris and in students of the Latin quarter were the most prominent of the anti-Dreyfus demonstrationists and the so-called socialists and anarchists their noisiest opponents. Whenever the name of Dreyfus was mentioned in the chamber of deputies, it was the signal for high tumults. Members of the chamber and the people in the galieries frequently engaged in fighting and general rioting so troops were frequently called in to suppress the disturbances.

Trial of Emil Zola.

Directly after the trial of Esterhazey Emile Zola, the novelist, addressed an open letter in the Aurore to President Faure pointing out the irregularity in the courtmartial and accusing several high officers of the French army of perjury and challenging the government to prosecute him. The government took notice of the challenge and announced its purpose to prosecute both M. Zola and the publisher of the Au-rore. The trial began February 7. From the beginning to the end there were scenes of disorder and violence almost throughout he stormy days of the French revolution The trial ended February 15, and after de liberating a few minutes the jury rendere a verdict of guilty, and the court sentence Zola to twelve months' imprisonment. Per reux, the publisher of Aurore, to four months' imprisonment, and each of them to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. On April 2 the court of cassation quashed the sentence imposed upon Zola upon technical grounds. A second trial against Zola was begun in the assize court in Versailles on May 22. On this second trial Zola and Perreu both convicted and sentenced to pay heavy fines, besides submitting to on year's imprisonment. Zola fied to Switzer land to escape the punishment.

Mystery and sensation culminated in the

celebrated case when Lieutenant Colonel

bureau confessed to having forged one of the documents tending to show the guilt of Captain Dreyfus. Soon after being placed under arrest the confessed forger Forty-eigh took his own life, though it was hinted also that he had met with foul play in his cell.

As a result of the confession of forgery by Colonel Henry the friends of Dreyfus began a movement to reopen the case, which is still pending and which promises to meet with success.

by a vote of 42 to 21 passed what is termed

to meet with success. ANNEXATION OF HAWAIL On July 6 the Senate of the United States

the Newlands resolution for the annexation The public mind immediately turned to Alsace-Lorraine, and by some the proposal June 15 by a vote of 209 to 91. Thus ended lution had been passed by the House on a controversy as to a question of national policy which had been going on with more or less interruption since the administration of President Harrison. It marked the beginning of what has become termed the policy of expansion of the United States. The resolution, by virtue of which the islands become a part of the United States. islands become a part of the United States, provides for the cession by the Hawaiian republic of all rights of sovereignty over and the sincerity of the proposal.

In the United States, then in negotiation with Spain to end the war existing with that country, the czar's note was treated with most respectful consideration. Its sincerity was accepted without question and its wise and humane purpose comparison of Chinese and provides for the appointment of the comparison of the standard and their independence and the cession and transfer to the United States of all public property, and assures the Hawaiian public debt to an amount not expect the comparison of the comparison appointment of five commissioners whom at least shall be residents of Hawali to recommend necessary legislation.

It provides that special laws shall be enacted by Congress for the management and disposition of public lands and all revenues arising from sale of such land to be applied to the use of the Hawaiian government for educational and other public purposes. It provides that Hawaiian treaties with other countries must immediately cease and be replaced by those between the United States and such countries. The municipal legislation not contrary to the Constitution of the United States was to remain in force until otherwise determined.

Until legislation was enacted extending the custom laws of the United States the

customs relations then existing on the is-land will remain unchanged.

THE EASTERN QUESTION AGAIN. In the early part of the present year con-

bor and some adjacent territory. This called forth no protest from the other Eu-This ropean powers at the time, as it was noted that China had granted Germany no trade rights exclusive of other nations. A little ater the announcement from Pekin that Russian fleet was to winter at Port Arthur, with China's sanction, aroused the keenest apprehension in British commercial and international relations. The suspicion was expressed that Germany, Russia and France had entered into a combination against England. This suspicion was strengthened when it developed that Russia strengthened when it developed that Russia and France were endeavoring to prevent China's acceptance of a British loan of 880, 000,000. It was next reported in London that the French fleet occupied the important Island of Hai-Nan. But in the latter part of February England gained an advar in the long competition for the Chinese loan, which was made by German and Engish capitalists and guaranteed by the gov ernments of England and Germany. means of this loan the ports recently ac-quired by Russia and by Germany, as well as all other ports, are held open to all na-

Chinese Emperor Deposed.

About the 1st of October the Dowager Empress of China deposed the emperor and dismissed from the Chinese cabinet all his former advisors. This was generally considered to be the result of the young emperor's effort in the direction of reform and the adoption of the European question. Serious rioting occurred in Pekin and other cities of the empire, in which Europeans were assaulted. Armed forces were dispatched to the Chinese capital by the powers at the request of their representatives there. The Chinese officials at first refused to allow the troops to land, but finally consented and the troops were represented. and the troops were permitted to enter the capital and peace was restored,

The closing year was notable for many

disasters. The bubonic plague broke out with unusual virulence in India and carried away thousands of natives. A tornado at Fort Smith, Ark., killed forty people and caused a property loss of over \$1,000,000. During the week ending February 5 a severe blizzard swept the north Atlantic coast causing great loss of life at sea and doing tremendous damage to property. The loss in Bosion alone was estimated at \$2,000,000. Thirty-two persons were drowned in the wreck of the channel steamer Queen, run-ning between Plymouth and the Island of ersey in England.
On Monday, July 4, the French liner La

Bourgogne was sunk off Sable Island, Nova Scotia, in a collision with the British ship Cromartyshire. Of the 714 persons on board 50 were lost. Of those saved 105 were members of the crew. A great conflagration at Nijni Novgorod. Russia, on August 15 destroyed a good part of the city and caused the loss of many

Fearful havoc was caused on the Islands of Trinidad, Barbadoes and St. Vincent by hurricanes during the week ending Sep-

tember 17.

An epidemic of yellow fever broke out in Mississippi during the latter part of September and created a panic among the people of the state. The governor and state officers fled from Jackson and the greatest confusion prevailed at the state capital. The disease continued with more or less severity until checked by cold weather. The loss of life, however, by the scourge was not so heavy as during the epidemic of the year previous.

epidemic of the year previous.

A fire in the business section of Pittsburg destroyed \$1,500,000 of property, caused the death of eleven persons and injured many Fire in Manila, capital of the Philippine slands, destroyed 200 buildings. The Alaska steamer Clara Nevada sank.

with over forty persons on board, all of The steamer Flatjep, bound from Mar-seilles for Colon, was wrecked on one of the Canary Islands, and thirty-eight of her crew and forty-nine passengers were lost. Disastrous floods occurred along the Ohio

river and the rivers tributary to it in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

A severe earthquake shock was felt in central California in the latter part of March. Several houses in San Francisco were wrecked, including the machine shops at Mare Island navy yard, but no loss of life occurred.

A terrific rain storm in the Indian terri-

Forty-eight members of the crew of th steamer Greenland perished in a storm in north Atlantic Ice floes. Two hundred fishing boats were swept away by a tidal wave at Swate, Japan, and 1.500 people reported drowned.

tory resulted in considerable loss of life. A

second rise in the Ohio and other western rivers did considerable damage in Indiana

Fifty-three lives were lost at sea near Calcutta by collision between the British steamer Mecca and the steamer Lindula, which she was towing. The Mecca was

tain forest lands were swept by fire in the vicinity of Glenwood, Col., during the latter part of September, and the damage to ranches and homes was reported to be enormous. Forest fires also swept a large territory in Wisconsin, the village of Cumberiand being almost entirely wiped out.

At the launching of the British battle ship Albion, near London, a heavy wave, caused by the displacement of the water as the ship left the ways, resulted in the drowning of about fifty people.

The past year was notable for severa

erious riots. The white people in several sections of North Carolina had become very restive under what was termed by them local negro domination. As the fall elections drew nigh organizations known as "Red Shirts" were formed for the express purpose of keeping the negroes away from the polls. It was asserted by the whites that they had no objection to the negroes voting for members of Congress and state officers, but that they should not vote for candidates for the county offices. As the election approached, the situation became very serious, and Governor Russell was urged to call for federal troops; but as no open outbreak had taken place this seemed to be impracticable. In the city of Wilto be impracticable. In the cny of whi-mington, where the situation seemed to be the most desperate, the danger of a race conflict was thought to have been averied by an agreement between the representa-tives of the leading parties to withdraw the

When the elections came along the dem-erats gained an overwhelming victory, but the more radical white element was not cession of that country, owing to the fact that a two-thirds vote was required in the Senate for ratification, it was determined to accomplish the purpose by a resolution of annexation. To pass this only a majority was required, and it was easily obtained. A comprision of the one hand and Germany, Russia and France on the other over the partition of Chinese territory. During the latter part of the node ratification was not satisfied with this. They demanded that the objectionable office holders should at once resign. The feeling of hostility toward the negroes and the republican office holders and the negroes and the republican office holders and the objectionable office holders should at once resign. The feeling of hostility toward the negroes and the republican office holders and the objectionable office holders should at once resign. The feeling of hostility toward the objectionable office holders should at once resign. The feeling of hostility toward the objectionable office holders should at once resign. The feeling of hostility toward the objectionable office holders should at once resign. The feeling of hostility toward the objectionable office holders should at once resign. The feeling of hostility toward the objectionable office holders should at once resign. The feeling of hostility toward the objectionable office holders should at once resign. The feeling of hostility toward the objectionable office holders should at once resign. The feeling of hostility toward the objectionable office holders and the objectionable office holders should at once resign. ing the women of the south by a negro editor of Wilmington.

ounty ticket in that county.

Mob Element in Command. The more conservative element of the

whites were soon swept along with the popular clamor. A demand was made on the mayor and other municipal officers of the city, as well as the sheriff and other officers of the county, to resign, and a date set upon which they would be forcibly expelled if their resignations were not forthcoming. The officers in question responded promptly by complying with the request of the mob, and prominent citizens of the place were immediately appointed to take their places Notice was also served on the negro editor that within a certain time he must leave the state and remove all of his printing presses and material. Friends of this man who had already left agreed that the demand should be compiled with within the specified time. By some miscarriage this answer never reached the and the mob element among the whites became uncontrollable. They burned his printing office and destroyed his material. In general lawlessness and confusion s clash took place between armed whites and negroes and several lives were lost on both sides. The latter, however, suffered much he most severely.

he most severely. Fortunately, however, the counsels of the more conservative element prevailed, and what threatened to be a most bloody race war ended with this single serious resort

The Virden Riots. The union miners employed in the coal

mines at Virden, Ill., went on strike early in the summer. As the fall season came on, and the question of wages, over which the difficulty occurred, not having been settled, the owners of the mines undertook to start up by importing colored miners from the south. The strikers bitterly resented this action and prepared to make trouble. Governor Tanner, in an interview, had openly expressed himself in favor of the strikers Serious rioting began on the arrival some-what later of a car load of newly imported miners. A number of men were killed or both sides. State troops were called out, however, and an end was speedily put to

Verdict of Lattimer Jury.

The verdict rendered early in March in the case of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, charged with the killing of striking miners at Lattimer, Pa., in September, 1897, was one of acquittal. Some of the strikers having been subjects of the Austrian government, the authorities at Vienna sought to secure indemnity for the families of the victims. The case was dropped, however, when the United States government disclaimed all responsibility in the matter.

Strikes of serious proportions occurred during the year among the cotton mill operatives and show workers in several of the New England manufacturing towns, and these differences, mainly as to a question of wages, have not yet been settled.

THE PILLAGER INDIAN WAR.

Early in October trouble arose among the Pillager Indians, living on Bear Lake, Minnesota. United States marshals, who had attempted to arrest some members of the tribe for violating internal revenue laws, were driven off by the Indians. On October 5 Gen. Bacon, with a detachment of the 3d Infantry, went to Bear Island to bring the recalcitrants to terms. They arrived at the sland the next day, and were fired upon by the Indians in ambush. Maj. Wilkinson of the 3d Infantry, six privates and one Indian policeman were killed. It was reported that thirty of the Indians were killed. After a heroic fight the little band of regulars finally repulsed the Indians. Reinforce-ments were immediately forwarded to Gen. Bacon, and the uprising was put down without further loss of life.

THE FALL ELECTIONS State and congressional elections were

held in November, the only states not electing officers being Maine. Vermont and Oregon. The result in both the state and national phase of the election was a marked triumph for the republican party. The